

AMPHIBIA: SALIENTIA: LEPTODACTYLIDAE ELEUTHERODACTYLUS HEMINOTA

Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

SCHWARTZ, ALBERT. 1983. *Eleutherodactylus heminota*.

Eleutherodactylus heminota Shreve and Williams

Eleutherodactylus bakeri heminota Shreve and Williams, 1963: 325. Type-locality, "Furcy [Département de l'Ouest], Republic of Haiti." Holotype, Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard University 31734, gravid female, collected by E. E. Williams and A. S. Rand on 8 August 1959 (not examined by author).

Eleutherodactylus heminota: Schwartz, 1965:167. First recognition that *Heminota* is a species distinct from *bakeri*.

- CONTENT. No subspecies are recognized.

• DEFINITION. A species of the *auriculatus* group of Antillean *Eleutherodactylus* characterized by the combination of small size (males to 21 mm, females to 30 mm snout-vent length), dorsum pale tan to yellowish, translucent, with black to very dark brown middorsal dotting between the occiput and mid-dorsum, the dotting outlining anteriorly a pair of pale dorsolateral lines which fade out at about midbody, these lines additionally set off laterally by slightly darker stippling; a pale middorsal hairline and a clear white and broad interocular bar at times present, anterior to a regularly appearing narrow dark interocular bar, a dark canthal line which continues posteriorly as a supratympanic curved line; hindlimbs either unmarked or with one moderately prominent crural bar and three narrow femoral bars; dorsum often with a pale orange sacral wash and on upper surfaces of hindlimbs, venter of males yellow, that of females creamy, and tibia/snout-vent length ratio $\times 100$ low (42.0–49.0 in males, 40.0–47.1 in females).

• DESCRIPTIONS. The original description of Shreve and Williams (1963:325–326) presented details of variation in coloration and pattern of preserved material but had very few mensural data.

• ILLUSTRATIONS. Shreve and Williams (1963) have an excellent drawing of the dorsal view of the holotype.

• DISTRIBUTION. Schwartz and Thomas (1975:24) gave the distribution of *E. heminota* on Hispaniola as follows: the Tiburon Peninsula in Haiti (Les Cayes, Les Platons, Marfranc, Castillon, Paillant) east to the vicinity of the type-locality on the Montagne Noire and to 5.4–8.4 mi SW Seguin on the Massif de la Selle; one isolated record from the extreme eastern Sierra de Baoruco (24 km

SW Barahona, Barahona Province, República Dominicana). The altitudinal distribution is from sea level to 5600 ft (1700 m).

- FOSSIL RECORD. None.

• PERTINENT LITERATURE. Other than the original description, *E. heminota* has been mentioned by Schwartz (1969) as being a member of the *auriculatus* group and as distinct from *E. bakeri* Cochran, and Schwartz and Thomas (1975) gave the geographic and altitudinal distribution.

• REMARKS. Although *E. heminota* is represented by large numbers of specimens in collections, there are no data on its habits or voice. Most specimens have been obtained from native collectors, and the facility with which they secure these frogs, most especially in the vicinity of banana plantings, suggests that they encounter the frogs in the leaf bases of bananas. The large digital discs indicate that *E. heminota* is most likely a climbing species. Since all known members of the *auriculatus* complex are vocal, it is amazing that no voice is as yet associated unequivocally with this species.

Specimens of *E. heminota* have been collected under National Science Foundation grants G-7977 and B-023603.

• ETYMOLOGY. The name *heminota* is from the Greek "hemi-sys" (half) and "notos" (back), in reference to the "dark dorsal band becoming obsolete half way down the back" (Shreve and Williams, 1963:325).

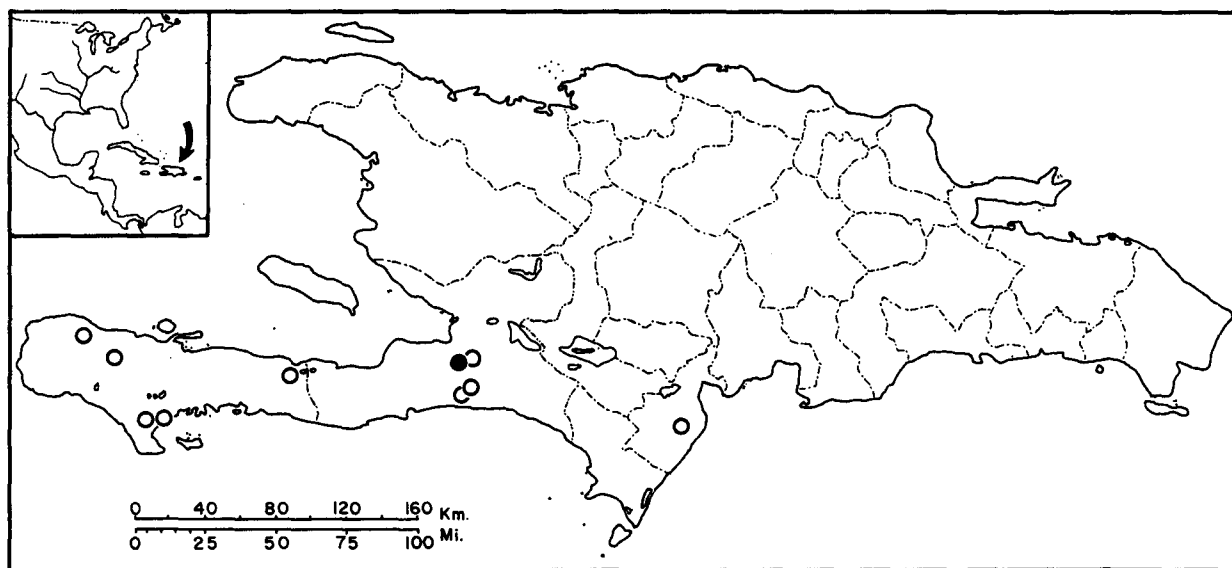
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ALBERT SCHWARTZ, MIAMI-DADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE, MIAMI, FLORIDA 33167.

Primary editor for this account, Richard G. Zweifel.

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MAP. Distribution of *Eleutherodactylus heminota* in Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Solid circle marks type-locality; open circles indicate other localities.